

ri, which, like the Flower, was then sailing in the Bering Sea. The story of the ship was told by the fishermen who left some waiting of owners and friends of posted as last, are all familiar to those from this port and to seamen generally, and of Captain's look, and in addition to Mr. McLean, steward, John Hines, W. Sheldrake, N. H.

THE PLAGUE IS SWEEPING

Sydney Situation When Moana Sailed.

QUARANTINE EXAMINATION

Inoculation Not Popular Sixty-eight Thousand Rats Killed—Typhoid Fever Rampant.

Bubonic plague, according to the latest reports, is on the wane in Sydney. The daily average of cases has decreased to less than two a day, whereas it has at times been as high as fifteen and sixteen.

No plague cases were reported in Sydney on June 5th; on the day following, however, one new case was notified and one death occurred from the disease. A patient also died at Rockhampton on the 10th.

So few people are availing themselves of inoculation that the Board of Health in view of the heavy expense in maintaining a special staff, is considering the question of stopping inoculation. The president says if people think Sydney is done with the plague they are much mistaken. It may be dying, but it is not dead, and probably every now and then there will be an increase of cases.

On the 4th of June Melbourne had a new case. Melbourne was thought to be almost free of the epidemic. Up to June 6th, the day of the departure of the steamship Moana, the total number of cases at Sydney was 372, of which 96 had proved fatal.

Sydney's Struggle.

Seventeen new cases had been received in the hospital during the week previous to the 6th. The deaths for that week were only three, which is the lowest number since the beginning of the epidemic.

When the Moana sailed from Sydney there were 16 patients in the hospital.

On June 6th a fresh case of plague was reported at Rockhampton, Sydney, and on the same day a case was notified from Melbourne. The following dispatch comes from Hobart, dated June 6th:

The Premier has received a cable from the Agent General stating that owing to the plague restrictions in New Zealand, vessels of the Shaw, Savill and New Zealand Shipping Companies will discontinue calling at Hobart. The steamers now on route will call at Albany for supplies. The Premier urges New Zealand to cancel the restrictions.

Rats Go By Thousands.

SYDNEY, May 27.—The past week's record was the lightest since the plague commenced.

The president of the Board of Health states that while it is not safe to say the disease is dying out, in view of its recrudescing habits, the small record is satisfactory, and there is good prospect that the end is in sight.

This week the Union Steamship Company resumes full control of the Margaret street wharves. A Press Association representative inspected the wharves and found everything in a most cleanly condition. The whole of the buildings have been thoroughly renovated and new concrete floors laid, while rubble and cement walls seven feet thick have been built along the water frontage from which the wharves run out. The completeness of the work renders it impossible for rats to obtain any lodgment, and travelers need have no apprehension of landing at this point.

Sixty-eight thousand rats have been killed since March 2d.

The plague record to Saturday was 246 cases, 89 deaths and 76 discharged recovered. Seven cases occurred last week and six deaths.

A fresh case, Henry Brown of Wool-labra, is reported.

Plague in New Zealand.

The New Zealand Herald of May 28th says: While we can by no means regard New Zealand's danger from plague as altogether over, yet it is evident from the reliable information to hand that the Sydney outbreak is now well under control, and likely to be soon extirpated. This should assist us in looking upon the plague question more coolly and intelligently than people are usually able to do when suddenly threatened with a strange and dreaded visitation. Certainly it may be the best time for examining the reasonableness and humanity of our quarantining arrangements, since we are less likely to err when the need for caution is obvious, but not disproportionately so, than when we are unbalanced either by undue carelessness or undue panic. We take it for granted that the accepted standpoint of all fair-minded people is that while the safety of the community should be the first consideration, yet the liberty of the individual, the accustomed trade and commerce of a port, the free passage to and fro of all persons without governmental let or hindrance, must not be lightly or needlessly or brutally interfered with. Any quarantine regulations which do not conform to this standard can hardly be defended in reasonable moments, whatever we may do or leave undone in times of haste and panic.

From this same standpoint, among other changes in method, a prompt and unhesitating attention should be made in the system of medical examination now enforced upon persons coming from Sydney. It is not generally known that the very cursory examination at first made at the expiration of a ten-day's clearance, has been replaced by a medical inspection of the nature which led to the great Poonia riots. We understand that when the Mariner was boarded by the health officer last week at Moatui, a very emphatic protest was made by seven passengers against the application of the Poonia system to its lady passengers, a protest which resulted in a very modified examination being substituted. We are also informed that though the modified examination was the rule for women traveling in the saloon, the unmodified examination was understood by women traveling in the steerage. It is such examination of women as that in question is really necessary for the public safety—and nothing but extreme necessity can justify any practically compulsory physical examination of a woman—it should be enforced in the saloon and in the steerage alike, but it should be carried out wholly or partially by a

body doctor or trained nurse, so that an indignity which may be reflected on the woman, and which is a source of annoyance to the passengers, may be avoided by the judgment of experts. But that such an examination should not be unnecessarily made by a man upon a woman, who is not in any way his patient, and who is entitled to the courtesy of every day, is a reasonable demand. We can assure the Board of Health that it is impossible to the great majority of the community, and that, being avoided, it should come at once.

SYDNEY, June 5.—Five hundred and thirty-three cases of typhoid fever occurred in the city and suburbs during the last quarter, compared with 206 in the same quarter in the previous year.

WILL NOT HANG. There, the Japanese convicted of murder in the first degree in connection with a riot at Kahuku over a year ago, will not die on the scaffold. Governor Dole will commute his sentence of death by hanging to a term of imprisonment. Just what time Ihara will have to serve is not settled. Jailer Henry of the prison of Oahu has not yet informed the prisoner of the commutation of his sentence, awaiting the official notification of the fact.

KAULIA WOULD RESTORE QUEEN

(City Telephone in the Advertisement.) KANEHOLE, Oahu, June 2.—At a meeting at the Mormon court house at Kanehole last evening the three leaders of the Independent party, J. K. Kaula, J. K. Kaula, and J. K. Kaula, addressed a crowd of about 200 people, of which over half were women. The three politicians came upon the platform bearing the Hawaiian flag and the meeting opened with "Hawaii Hono" by the audience, all standing. After Kaula's address, which was a speech of some length, the Independent party, J. K. Kaula, exploded a bomb that he has had in reserve for some time. In an impassioned speech that aroused the enthusiasm of the audience, Kaula openly advocated the restoration of ex-Queen Liliuokalani to the throne of Hawaii. He said that if he were elected to the Legislature he would introduce a bill to that effect, and he believed that if the native Hawaiians would stand together it could be accomplished successfully. Kaula posed as the Hawaiian Gladstone, who would accomplish for Hawaii a species of home rule similar to that proposed for Ireland by the English Premier. Kaula's words were listened to with much attention by the people who seemed to have great faith in him and to believe that he could accomplish what he promised. They applauded him vigorously.

Charitable Catholics.

The recent celebration of the Feast of the Holy Ghost by the Portuguese members of the Roman Catholic Cathedral netted a neat sum. After all the expenses have been paid the following sums were given to charity: Victoria Hospital, \$50; Charity Society of Portuguese Ladies, \$50; Portuguese Charitable Society of Hawaii, \$50; Catholic Benevolent Union, \$50; widow of Manuel Gomes, \$25.

CHIEF OF SCHOOLS IN PHILIPPINES

Prof. F. W. Atkinson Here En Route to Fill Important Position There.

Prof. F. W. Atkinson, who will assume charge of the schools in the Philippines as Superintendent of Public Instruction for the whole group, is a passenger on the Thomas en route to Manila. Prof. Atkinson is a tall, athletic and handsome man of 35. Of his plans for the improvement of the schools in the Philippines he will say: "I am preferring to wait his arrival there and to gain a personal idea of the situation. He says, however, that the English language will be taught in the Manila schools and that it will ultimately be his aim to have all exercises conducted in English. Up to the time of his appointment to his important position in the islands, Mr. Atkinson was principal of the High School at Springfield, Mass. Lately he has been studying the industrial schools of the South in preparation for his new task. He was born in Reading, Mass., May 23, 1865. After graduating from the State Normal School at Bridgewater of the same State, he taught school one year and then took a course at Harvard. He studied in Europe a year, and in 1894 was appointed principal of the Springfield High School. Prof. Atkinson is an athlete as well as a student and will include American games in his instruction in the Philippines.

His Commission at Hand.

Ex-Marshal Brown has received his commission as High Sheriff from Governor Dole. It is now handsomely framed and will occupy a prominent place on the wall of his office. The commission, as are others of its kind, is finely engraved and stamped with the great seal of the Territory and bears the date of June 14. Mr. Brown has a number of commissions received under the former government but takes exceptional pride in his latest acquisition.

There has been heavy fighting in Colombia during the revolution there. One thousand insurgents fell and 1,500 were killed. The government considered the revolution subdued. The chief of the insurgent forces, then, Yargue Sanz, has been captured.

Bern Hermann, the agricultural expert at the German embassy, Wash. D. C., denies that the most important bill in mind as a restriction on sugar goods, as the tariff idea did not enter into the calculations of its framers.

MAXWELL ON OUR WELLS

Artesian Water Supply Assured.

NO FEAR OF THEM FAILING

Authoritative Article on the Subject From the Distinguished Scientist.

In the *Plantsman* Monthly for June Dr. Maxwell, the distinguished Honolulu scientist, has an article on our artesian water. He draws the conclusion that though rainfall is the only source of supply, that it will not fail. The article is as follows:

I take occasion to allude to your very opportune editorial in the last (May) number of your journal upon the subject of our water supply, and to venture what appears to me to be an immediately necessary explanation. In referring to the unfortunate collapse of the American Sugar Company and the Kamalo Sugar Company, you very properly state that "the only cause that has led to this result is the lack of water for irrigation purposes. Molokai has an abundance of water in its artesian wells which, given excellent fresh water, . . . but later on the water in these artesian wells became too brackish for some cultivation, and the work on the American plantation had to be abandoned." It is the following paragraph, however, to which I particularly wish to call attention, in which you say, "It would seem possible from this that what has happened on Molokai may in future decades be repeated on our other islands, where artesian wells now supply abundant fresh water."

It is necessary to emphatically distinguish between the water proposition as it was advanced by the American Sugar Company, and the water supplies of other districts upon the several islands. To persons who looked at the matter of the rainfall upon Molokai, and the underground discharge of the water to the sea, it is apparent that the great body of that discharge was not from the island, but from the side of the island facing the island of Maui, and, owing to geological considerations, nothing more than some vagrant water would be found slowly working its way to the ocean under the island of Maui. Before the American Sugar Company was incorporated, I strongly put before the promoters the dire improbability of finding water. A little sweet water (vagrant water) was found, as predicted, but the final results have only too clearly demonstrated the soundness of the views that were based on the geological aspects of the situation, and have shown that the rainfall in waiting into the sea on the other side, where it was also stated that water should be found.

Mr. Editor, the situation on Molokai (there are other localities also where water will not be found) must not be confused with other localities. The geological reasons are just as simple and definite for the presence of a relative abundance of water in localities like Ewa, Lahaina, or Hahaione as they were emphatic against the probability of water in the said locality on Molokai. Also the reasons, on geological grounds, which indicated that water would be found in the above mentioned, and in other localities, are a matter of fact, and are not a matter of opinion. And likewise for the constancy and continuity of the supply. Where water is found today it will continue to be found, and in the same abundance, conditional upon the same rainfall that has heretofore obtained. The rainfall is only source of fresh water. The rainfall varies with the years, consequently the volume of available water.

In a publication some four years ago, I put the average of the annual precipitation upon Oahu at 82 1/2 billion gallons, and the volume of surface water that was wasting into the sea at 123 billion gallons. The results that have followed the sinking of more wells and the use of more water in irrigation, and especially in the sugar industry, have been so far from indicating that the calculations made four years ago may turn out to be more nearly correct than I at that time ventured to think. Before the rains of last month came some of our wells were getting shaky; since the rains Prof. Lyman has reported the response of the wells to the new mountain supply.

Some wells, even upon the best water-sheds, are more sensitive than others, which is due to the fact that given localities, like Ewa district, are resting upon the back of the extreme convergence of discharge, whilst other localities, and the wells within them are more upon the outer edges of the watershed. In any district, however, if the draft upon the water runs close up to the volume of supply the wells will show it, and some will show it before our eyes. If more land continues to be brought under irrigation, that does not lessen the natural supply of water. It may, and it must, lead to a more scientific and economic use of the supply. Personally, I am quite sure that the volume of water that is being used in given localities today is a small fraction of the present supply, and that it is not likely to be increased to the present equivalent of sugar.

The crucial significance of the water supply in relation to the sugar crop is apparent to everybody, and everyone knows what it would mean if the supply were cut off. It is also very desirable that no such impression should become current, and merely because misfortune has followed underdrainage in certain sugar localities. For such reasons I have ventured to allude to your otherwise very excellent editorial, and because it is necessary to place beyond question the reliability of the supply in those localities where it is abundant, unless nature herself utterly reverses her present procedure.

Remarks—Dr. Maxwell's communication

A Michigan Miracle

Speech Recited after Nearly 13 Years.

The Spanish Consul, Spanish Arch.

Many things appear miraculous that are really the result of natural law. The case of a man who has accurately predicted, a striking example of this occurred in a prominent Michigan family recently, and there can be no question as to the truthfulness of the narrative since it is attested by Mrs. Harriet Begole, of Ypsilanti, Mich., a sister-in-law of Mr. Joshua Begole, who was Governor of Michigan in 1883. Mrs. Harriet said:

"In 1881 I suffered from a severe illness, during which my voice left me and I did not speak above a whisper for nearly 13 years. I was treated by five local physicians and afterward consulted leading specialists of New York. They diagnosed my case as partial paralysis, and that all the four sides of my throat were entirely paralyzed, the right side partially so. For nearly eight years I have suffered from a severe stomach disorder, and about a year ago I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"My stomach trouble was relieved, my general health became greatly improved and to my surprise I regained control of my vocal organs. I have used five boxes of the pills and last November I spoke aloud for the first time in almost 13 years. I am now 71 years of age and have full control of my voice."

(Signed)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of May, 1899, at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Look for this trade mark on every package.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.



Mrs. Harriet Begole.

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A Hot Weather Combination.

A Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stove, A Refrigerator, An Ice Cream Freezer A Water Cooler.

See them in the large window display.

The blue flame stove is in operation and runs from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. without any attention. The fuel costs one cent per hour per burner.

NO SMOKE, NO SMELL, NO DANGER.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES, STANDARD AND PURITAN BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES, PRIMUS STOVES, GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, DOUBLE-COATED GRANITE IRONWARE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Headaches, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Bore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Rheumatism. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. This Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. The Proprietors solicit testimonials to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE NEW ENGLAND AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

HELD BY THE ENEMY

An Immense Army in
Peking.

WAR MAY BREAK OUT

China is Near a Conflict With the
Powers Who May Soon Attack
Taku Forts.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The Examiner prints the following special from Tien-tsin:

TIENTSIN, June 15, 3 p. m.—Boxers control Tien-tsin. The native city officials have been burned at the stake. The foreign settlement is expecting an immediate attack.

Allied fleets, forty vessels in all, are to attack the Taku forts at night. The allied forces under Admiral Seymour, now marching on Peking, are short of provisions and water, and the railroad has been destroyed behind them. They are expected to encounter strong opposition tonight.

The authorities fear a massacre of foreigners and native Christians at Peking.

TIENTSIN, June 15, 4 p. m.—(Urgent).—To the Examiner, San Francisco. Washington tonight. Cannot cable. No code messages. Censor.

LONDON, June 15.—This is the situation in China as it appears to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling last evening:

"It is really a state of veiled war. The members of the foreign legations in Peking are virtually prisoners, and the Chinese troops are only restrained from attacking them by fear of the legation guards."

"Meanwhile the Ministers are altogether unable to communicate with the commanders of the relief column, which is making an enforced and isolated halt between Tien-tsin and Peking. The walls of the capital are guarded by 100,000 imperial troops. The gates are heavily defended with modern guns. General Tung, acting under orders from the Empress Dowager, says that no more foreign troops shall enter the sacred city."

"On Monday the Ministers sent a demand to the Taung-li-tamen that the gates be opened, declaring that otherwise the foreign troops would enter forcibly. To this no reply was given. A second message went unanswered, or had not been answered when the latest news left Peking. Sir Claude MacDonald's latest message says that the legations are capable of sustaining an effective defense unless attacked in force."

"Russia, this correspondent asserts, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary, sides with China. Some of the foreign troops are already reported to be in the environs of Peking and the attitude of the Chinese troops is increasingly menacing."

"The streets of Peking," continues the correspondent of the Daily Express, "are reported to be seething with anti-foreign mobs, clamoring for the destruction of the legations and the death of the foreign Ministers. Even were the Taung-li-tamen disposed to restrain the violence of the reactionaries, it is considered highly improbable that they would be able to hold them in check. For the foreign Ministers the crisis will arrive when the relief column comes in sight of Peking. It is still felt here that the foreign force is wholly inadequate to battle with the hordes of Chinese troops massed outside the gates, which now include the imperial troops from Shan-Hai Kwan."

A disquieting element in the situation is the fact that although the Russo-Chinese telegraph line from Peking via Khabarovsk (Eastern Siberia) is working, the transmission of messages is rigidly refused.

From Tien-tsin it is reported that the foreign forces in the harbor will attack the Taku forts and if necessary bombard them.

The international column appears to be still at Lane Kow, only slowly repairing the railway, which, according to a dispatch from Tien-tsin to the Daily Mail, dated June 14th, cannot be effected for weeks. The force is short of provisions and as it is without field transport it must stick to the railway. The report that the mixed forces will seize the Taku forts is taken to mean that the foreign commanders expect no aid from the Chinese Government in representing the disorders and are determined to make Taku secure as a base from which to operate.

LONDON, June 15.—The British Government is considering whether a substantial force should be sent to China from South Africa. It is thought unofficially that Lord Roberts could spare a brigade or two and the necessary transports are now in South African waters. The commander of the expedition, it is said, would probably be Major General Sir William Nicholson.

American Force Increased.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The President and his Cabinet decided today at the regular Cabinet meeting that the situation in China demanded that the American naval force in Chinese territory should be adequately augmented by other bluejackets and marines or by troops from the Philippines. Whether this additional force shall be drawn from the Army or Navy was not definitely decided. The inclination of the Government is to send more men from the fleet in Asiatic waters, as a strictly naval force is regarded as indicating the purpose of the United States to meet a temporary emergency only.

A telegram was sent by Secretary Long this afternoon to Rear Admiral Kempff at Cavite, asking him how many men could be spared from the ships for service in China. No such message of inquiry was sent to Major General MacArthur, and none will be if Admiral Kempff is able to spare the men to meet the requirements of the situation. Just what extent the American naval force will be augmented has not been determined. The purpose of the Government is, however, to have a contingent at least equal to that of the great powers having

the smallest representation, and 1,000 men is not a radical estimate.

From present prospects it is probable that the multinational force will be stationed in the vicinity of Tientsin and the Chinese New Orleans, and perhaps from the cruiser Brooklyn. Admiral Kempff's flagship Oregon will move in to be placed in reserve with a few officers and a small force of men to care for her. This will be done at once. In all probability, of the ship will be ordered to Tientsin. The New Orleans is at Cavite and her assignment to Taku is believed to be certain. The Brooklyn is at Cavite. She may also join Admiral Kempff's force at the mouth of the Pei-ho river, or be placed in reserve. Admiral Kempff is retaining his flag on her. Through these arrangements the landing force in China could be augmented by at least 1,000 men, seamen and marines.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—It seems probable that, after all, the United States troops in the Philippines will be called upon to furnish a contingent to assist in the rescue of the foreign missionaries in China, and in the protection of the foreign embassies and legations. A great change has come over the Administration in this regard, for as late as yesterday there was a firm determination not to go beyond the employment of marines and sailors. There was a special purpose when the Cabinet met this morning, and the decision was reached to limit the United States forces employed to the Navy, if sufficient force can be secured from that branch of the service. So inquiries are being made of the Navigation Bureau and in turn Admiral Kempff, to see to what extent the United States forces in China can be augmented. It is realized that the small force now engaged is entirely disproportionate, when compared with the foreign contingents, to the interests of the United States.

There is a reason to believe that the navy has done all that it can do with safety in China at this stage and that recourse must be had to the Army. Already Admiral Kempff has indicated that he cannot spare more marines, and he is looking to the Navy Department for another battalion to replace the men he has been obliged to withdraw from the naval station at Cavite to assist Admiral Kempff.

There is a genuine need for all the available marines at Cavite, and it is said here that the naval vessels in the Philippines are fully and profitably engaged in scouting through the archipelago and preventing the landing of filibustering expeditions with supplies. Therefore it is admitted that the Cabinet is seriously considering the dispatch of troops to Tien-tsin. The troops could not be gotten to Tien-tsin in less than a week, even if the order for their employment should go forward today.

The records of the War Department show that there are now in the city of Manila and vicinity the Fourteenth and Twentieth Infantry and one battery each of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Artillery, less than 3,000 soldiers altogether. There are, however, no less than 7,000 soldiers distributed among the various commands outside of Manila and some of these would certainly be called upon to furnish garrisons for the city in case the above mentioned troops should be sent to China.

Among the foreign representatives in Washington the information that the United States would probably augment its military force in China was received with satisfaction, especially in English and Japanese circles. Mr. Nababian, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, pointed out that the forwarding of a large military force by any one of the European powers would excite suspicion and opposition, whereas such a course by the United States was absolutely above suspicion. While no joint request had been made on this Government to act yet, he said, the other powers would speedily acquiesce in the action and applaud its disinterestedness.

Admiral Kempff cabled to the Navy Department this morning as follows:

"CAVITE, June 15.—At Kempff's request, I shall send the Iris about the 20th with coal and stores for 500 men for three months."

"The Iris is a big collier and drilling ship. Nine hundred men mentioned in the cablegram make up the personnel of the flagship Newark, the Monocacy, now on the way to Taku, and the Yorktown, at Chefoo, with the marine contingent ashore in China."

The significant feature of the message is the indicated opinion of Admiral Kempff that the disturbances in China may be expected to last several months at least.

Official dispatches received in diplomatic quarters today are far from reassuring as regards the progress of the expeditionary force toward Peking. One of the official dispatches said that great difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient water for the pressing needs of the international party. There are no running streams near the present locality of the troops, and it is supposed that the native wells cannot be relied upon in the existing drought and in the present intensity of anti-foreign sentiment.

Berlin Alarmed.

BERLIN, June 15.—The German Foreign Office has not yet received expected dispatches from China, and their non-appearance is interpreted to mean the existence of alarming conditions. Doubts are expressed, however, as to the accuracy of the latest alleged news from Peking, because of the fact that telegraphic communication with the Chinese capital has not been re-established.

The correspondent today obtained from a leading Foreign Office official the following reliable statement as to the German forces in China. The official said: "Our forces include three large cruisers, the Hansa, Hertha and Kaiserin Augusta, the small cruisers Gefion and Irene and the gunboats Illis and Jaguar, with their crews, aggregating 2,227 men. There are our forces at Kiaochow, 3,295. These 5,522 are all trained men, of whom 3,000 may be spared if required for action ashore."

The papers view the situation gloomily, pointing out particularly the want of harmony among the international troops. The Vossesche Zeitung says: "The hope of harmonious procedure is fast vanishing as the separate ambitions appear on the surface. Probably it will need a few severe reverses before the powers are cemented for the purpose of joint action."

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung and other papers advocate Germany's co-operation with Russia and France in China. The Lokal Anzeiger prints a special dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that an important Russian dignitary will soon leave for Berlin to effect an understanding with Germany for a joint solution with France of the present troubles.

No News From Congo.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Nothing has come to the State Department from United States Minister Conger at Peking since Tuesday evening, and the officials have settled to the belief that not until the foreign relief column reaches the Chinese capital will Mr. Conger be able to resume the use of the cable.

It is obvious that nothing has been heard from the United States Consul at Chin Kiang since his first appeal for the sending of a warship to that point, and it may be that he, too, has been isolated. The Consul at Chefoo is in a better position, for a cablegram received at the

station, for a cablegram received at the same point today announced the arrival of the gunboat Albatross at that point. The vessel probably will be an important factor in the relief of the Chinese capital. The cablegram also stated that the gunboat Albatross, which is a day's sail from Taku, will be a day's sail from Taku, and will be a day's sail from Taku.

Missing Missionaries Safe.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Dr. A. B. Leonard, secretary of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, received the following today from Tien-tsin:

"Tientsin safely arrived here. Shantung is a dangerous state. The Chinese army is quite uncertain."

This disposed of the rumor circulated a day or two ago that Miss Everett had been murdered. She was at Tientsin, and all the Methodist missionaries have, it appears, arrived safely in Tien-tsin. Chin Kiang is on the Yangtze river about 70 miles above Shanghai. The Shantung missionaries will go there if they can.

Peking Situation Critical.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Cabinet meeting today lasted until after 1 o'clock. Much of the time was devoted to the discussion of the Chinese situation, which is regarded as critical. The severance of communication with Peking and the failure to hear from Minister Conger for sixty hours naturally created considerable anxiety, and the communications in connection with possible future contingencies were talked over, but nothing further will be done until later advice is received. No effort will be spared, however, should the occasion arise, to protect the lives and property of American citizens. Secretary Long said there were still 500 marines at Cavite who were available in case of necessity.

Boxers at Tien-tsin.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—That the Chinese crisis is by no means past, but, on the contrary, a rather more acute, is evidenced by the cablegram received by the State Department this morning from the United States Consul at Tien-tsin, Mr. Hagedale. He says that the Chinese are in control of the native city of Tien-tsin, and that the authorities do not seem to be able to do anything with them. He adds that the foreigners in Tien-tsin are still safe.

The surprising feature of this telegram is the announcement that the Chinese are operating freely under the very gaze of the men-of-war, for it is stated that several Russian gunboats are being off Tien-tsin, which is also the depot of the relief column. Fortunately the Nashville and the Monocacy are at Taku, and one or both of these vessels will be able to command the situation at Tien-tsin.

Foreign News Telegrams.

TIENTSIN, June 14.—The Russians have landed four or five thousand guns. There, with the 1,000 men, will start on the march for Peking tomorrow. A train filled with searchlights, pistols, the 14th between Tien-tsin and Peking. The opinion is growing that the imperial troops will attack the international column at the capital, probably at Peking. General Tung Fu Sheng is in front and General Nieh in the rear of the guards. Ten thousand foreign drilled troops are at Shanghai.

Southern China Quiet.

LONDON, June 15, 4:30 p. m.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Times under yesterday's date, says: "The southern provinces of China are at quiet, although there was a slight disturbance recently against the Catholics in the village of Tai-Lok, near Pui-San. There are some misgivings at the fact that the military authorities are about to cause a further depletion of the Hongkong garrison."

Departure of British Cruisers.

HONGKONG, June 15.—The departure for Taku of the three British cruisers, the Hinchinbrook, the Hinchinbrook and the Hinchinbrook, has been delayed, owing to the time taken in fitting her up. But she embarked this morning a portion of the Hongkong regiment, the remainder of which will embark on the cruiser Terrible tomorrow.

France Sending a Fast Cruiser.

PARIS, June 15, 1:30 p. m.—At a Cabinet council today the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, announced that a swift French cruiser had been ordered to proceed to Taku to reinforce the French naval division at that place.

Engagement Announced.

WAILUKU, June 25.—The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Walker to Mr. Vette A. Vettesen.

SANDS TALKS OF THINGS HAWAIIAN

Honolulu in Salt Lake, Utah, Fills a Newspaper Hat Column.

Honoluluans abroad are much given to newspaper interviews and political; the plague and sugar development are never-failing topics. The following is taken from the Salt Lake Tribune:

"There are only a few cases of the bubonic plague now in Honolulu," says H. B. Sands of the Hawaiian capital at the Manitou yesterday. "At present, there may be three cases today, two more tomorrow and none the next day. The incubation period is never any longer than the lymphatic glands, and it is no respect of persons, although primarily a local disease. The Haffkine prophylactic is used as an inoculant, and is supposed to render a person immune for forty days."

United States soldiers are no longer a curiosity in Honolulu. At first the citizens took up subscriptions and fed and entertained them. But we got tired of that after a while, and now the soldiers take their chances the same as any one else. The report that the German legation was being used as a hospital for the natives was a hoax. They were discharged in San Francisco, but not in Honolulu. The surgeon came from New York and other troops.

"The natives will never be reconciled to annexation. But, they, they are a race fast dying out. They are being largely absorbed by the other races in intermarriage. Live the natives at Guam and Samoa, the Kanakas have no profane or vile words in their own vernacular; but the coming of the white men has provided them with a vocabulary of verbal explosives as well as intoxicants."

"The sugar planters have increased their sphere of operations since the annexation, and that part of the island of Molokai not occupied by the lepers is occupied by the sugar men. There is no danger of leper infection, as there is a precipitous mountain range running the length of the island which the lepers cannot climb over, and which on a them

Scrofula and Consumption

People tainted with scrofula very often develop consumption. Anemia, running of the cap, scaly eruptions, imperfect digestion, and enlargement and breaking down of the glands of the neck, are some of the more prominent of scrofula symptoms—these are forerunners of consumption. These conditions can be arrested, consumption prevented and health restored by the early use of

Scott's Emulsion

Your doctor will tell you so.

At all druggists, etc., and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

off effectively from the rest of the island. The lepers live happily and contentedly, supported by the Government until they die."

CHIEF JUSTICE JUDD'S WILL.

Judge Stanley admitted to probate yesterday the will of the late Chief Justice Albert F. Judd. The heirs under the will were represented by A. L. C. Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson showed by his personal testimony and that of A. F. Judd, Jr., that the will was executed in 1887, and that it was the only will ever drawn by Justice Judd.

By its provisions Mrs. Agnes Judd, widow of the late Chief Justice, is named executrix. The estate is valued at \$22,000, and there are ten heirs, all children of Justice Judd.

HOW TO CURE A SPRAIN.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. Babcock, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. PENN. SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

A CORKING

Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil

Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.

Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-date Get-it-SHOE is our Black Vici.

Manufactured by the Hand on Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat

an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes,

Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and

Paraffine Candles.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

FORT STREET STORE.

WELL-KNOWN MAN JOINS MAJORITY

Edward Vida Everett, a Popular Engineer, Succumbs to Typhoid.

Funeral Tomorrow.

Edward Vida Everett, aged forty years, died of typhoid fever at the Queen's hospital last evening at 8 o'clock.

"Ned" Everett, as he was familiarly known among his many friends, was born in Honolulu and at an early age went to San Francisco and learned his trade at the Union Iron Works. His father, A. P. Everett, was one of the old time merchants in these islands.

The deceased was one of the first engineers on the steamship Kinohi and was in the service of the Wilder Steamship Company for fourteen years. He was an exceedingly popular man on the water front, thoroughly dependable, a man who knew his business thoroughly and always attended to it, a good comrade and an honest man.

For about a year prior to his death, Everett had been Chief Engineer on the Honolulu Sugar Plantation. He had been in the hospital two or three weeks suffering with the disease which resulted in his death.

Everett was a member of the Engineers' Association of San Francisco. Two brothers survive him; they are engaged in business on the water front. The funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Cathedral to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Alexander Mackintosh officiates.

GENERAL NEWS OF MAUI.

The Week's Happenings Gleaned From a Wailuku Newspaper.

The following is taken from the Maui News:

"One day, one dollar," seems to be the slogan of the Japanese laborers of Maui. Some plantations probably could pay that amount and make money, but there are others which could not do so. Plenty of the right kind of labor can be secured for a less sum, if the plantations would put comfortable cottages on their plantations, and allow each family, say, about half an acre of land and enough water to irrigate it, thus enabling the laborers to raise their own vegetables, fruit and chickens.

The News has resisted the temptation to indulge in yellow journalism concerning the labor troubles on Maui during the last two weeks, because of this particular juncture of affairs it would be easy to write the stock of a sugar plantation down hundreds of thousands of dollars in value. Of course there was bound to be some friction in the matter of adjusting the labor question, but we warn the Honolulu papers to be careful to avoid sensationalism in the matter of sugar and easily regulated labor troubles on Maui.

One single yellow article in any of the leading Honolulu papers will do more harm to the sugar interests of the islands than all the labor troubles which can reasonably be anticipated.

HOP BITTERS

IS THE BEST TONIC

For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General

DEBILITY,

BILLIOUSNESS,

NERVOUSNESS,

MALARIA, ETC.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Price \$1.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900.

HAWAIIAN BONDS.

The failure of Secretary Gage to call in the Hawaiian bonds and the possibility that he does not intend to do so without further light on the subject, should prompt the Chamber of Commerce to send a financial agent or agents to Washington to present Hawaii's case to the Treasury Department.

That case rests upon the following clause of the Newlands' joint resolution: "The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States."

Now "heretofore assumed" is a phrase of no uncertain meaning. A common-sense interpretation of it is that when the clause was enacted the obligation of the United States was acknowledged and fixed. To hold, as Secretary Gage is said to do, that a special act of Congress is necessary to give another special act validity strikes us as being rather final. Quite likely if the Secretary were to hear the case argued from a Hawaiian standpoint he might change his mind.

How would it do for the Chamber of Commerce to send Messrs. Dillingham and Castle authority to represent it at the Treasury Department and have them urge the promptness and necessity of prompt relief?

SEGREGATION THREATENED.

Speaking of the segregation of lepers the Independent asks: "If the next Legislature says 'cease segregation' what are you going to do about it?" A like question was asked by Boss Tweed when he thought that because a Legislature and Board of Aldermen were behind him the people could do nothing to protect themselves. It was asked again in the South by the robber hands that stole State governments during the time of reconstruction. Afterwards Boss Tweed and the carpet-baggers learned the truth of Seward's maxim that there is a higher law than the Constitution, the first law of nature, the unwritten but undeniable privilege of self-defense; and that it is never safe to set up a public abuse and ask American citizens what they are going to do about it?

We do not, however, apprehend that the Legislature will take such a suicidal course as the Independent suggests. Even if both branches should have a native majority there is no reason to suppose that they would adopt any other policy towards segregation than was followed in the native Legislatures of 1889 and 1892 and 1896. At that time the monarchy was not friendly to segregation but the law-making body resolutely upheld it. Since then fear of leprosy has grown among the natives and those who have no kindred at Kalaupapa may be trusted to oppose any movement that has for its object the freedom of the victims of the scaly plague. Natives no more than white people want to be exposed to an incurable scourge.

There is another reason why there will be no legislative response to the Independent's sinister hint and that is a wholesome fear of Congress. If good government is not conserved here the body which gave the boon of suffrage may see fit to modify it or take it away. Naturally the natives prize their newly-acquired rights too much to jeopardize them by a course that would alarm Congress on sanitary grounds, destroy the tourist trade of these islands and propagate anarchy.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

It is now thought that an extra session of the Legislature will not be called. Governor Dole has sought the advice of the Executive Council and found it opposed and though uncertain as to his own policy the chances are that he will not insist upon a course, the grounds of dissent from which are so numerous and vital.

Hawaii has had all the politics it craves for the present and dreads the turmoil of an election. It wants the new officials to get things straightened out and to prove their capacity before the Senate is asked to confirm them. As a Legislature meeting in extra session would not serve in the regular session we should have to undergo the expense of two Territorial elections within six months. These are the prevailing reasons—and they seem to be sound ones—why the idea of an extra session is unpopular.

The only argument in favor of an extra session is that the fire limits should be extended over Chinatown so as to permit rebuilding and the fire claims paid. The advertiser sympathizes with the plight of the claimants but so far as any immediate building in the burnt district is concerned it considers that the risk is too great. Nobody knows that plague germs are not there yet, in a dormant state. Years ago a cemetery at Quebec where small pox patients had been buried forty years before was opened and more than half the laborers caught the malady and died. Here in Honolulu, we ought at least to let the heat and rains of a full summer play upon the plague-site before it is excavated and, in addition to that, treat the surface to a coating of lime and plow it in. That would be a better safeguard even, than Dr. Hoffmann's analysis.

We do not understand that Mr. Castle is a candidate for National Committee-man and we know that Mr. Thurston is not. The attempt to identify either gentleman with office-seeking is purely gratuitous. Mr. Castle was chosen a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention without his knowledge, and Mr. Thurston is abroad on a business trip. So far as the advertiser has heard the only candidates for Republican National Committee-men are Harold M. Sewall and Samuel Parker.

IN THE MATTER OF CHINA.

The news that the foreign legations at Peking have been burned and the Chinese Minister in London killed reached this paper yesterday forenoon in the form of an Associated Press special cablegram. It was received at 10:15 a.m. The special was brought to Honolulu from San Francisco by the transport Albatross. As to the nature of the news it is purely journalistic, the Government having received no official information and that of the United States being supposed to be the possibility of private enterprise getting news from Peking sooner than official channels.

It seems probable, however, that a well-organized news bureau anticipates Government action. More financial energy sometimes does as well as was conspicuously shown when the Rothschilds got the news of Waterloo twenty-four hours before the British war office received it and thereby made their fortune. In many of the modern wars, notably those in which Forbes and Macdonald won their spurs, the great dailies gave the world its first knowledge of important results. Only the other day a London paper "beat" the British Government with the news of Pretoria's fall. So it may easily have happened, in case the foreign legations at Peking were actually burned and the Chinese Minister murdered, that some European scribbler started the news towards an outside telegraph office before the legation people, if any were left alive, had time to think of aught but their personal safety.

That something serious has happened to those little groups of diplomats who have represented the "outside barbarians" amidst the half-civilized hostility and contempt of the Manchu hordes at Peking, may almost go without saying. The Pekingese have no idea of the power of the foreigner. Indeed, their histories say that the famous summer palace was not burned by the French and English allies but by the "wrath of the Emperor" flaming over the heads of the intruding "Christian dogs." They know little more even of the conquering Japanese than their Viceroy did when he refused to meet the first Ambassador of the Mikado's empire on the ground that he was not a man but an ape. Of Europe their ideas are as hazy and dim as they are of the hereafter. To them the foreign ministers are merely tolerated guests to be turned out at will; or as now seems to have been the case, the defenceless agents of an advancing foe. It is perfectly supposable that in an excess of rage and fury some of the 100,000 Boxers who are holding the walls of Peking may have descended on the foreign settlement and wiped it out. Why not?

As to the consequences of such an act as the Associated Press reports, we may fairly assume that it would compel the powers to dissolve the Chinese central authority and substitute governments of their own. Obviously a power that cannot protect the envoys sent to it and living within sight of the Imperial walls, cannot be trusted to preserve the peace through the length and breadth of a great empire. For the sake of all that enters into the sum of the future civilization of China partition must be had.

THE LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

It is too early to foretell what the Japanese labor troubles will amount to. So far as they have gone they recall the senseless ferment among negro field hands in the South when the Civil War closed and they got a realizing sense of the individual liberty that had been won for them.

Negroes who had been well-treated and whose former masters were ready to employ them at good wages, struck work and started away, going they knew not where nor caring, desiring merely to show that they were free. Some formed mobs and had to be driven off plantations. Hundreds of thousands of them tramped about looking for work here or there or going to town to have a good time; but when the novelty wore off they settled wherever they happened to be and went to sowing and hoeing as usual.

The striking Japanese coolies of Hawaii have no grounds of complaint against their employers. They are not overworked; they are well fed and cared for; their lot is infinitely better than it was at home. But grown "cocky" by the removal of the penal clause from contracts they propose to show employers that they are "as good" as anybody else. How much more trouble they will make in the process we cannot pretend to know; but if the ring leaders are promptly arrested and punished and if the strikers are given to understand that peon labor can be had to take their jobs, we presume the trouble will not last long.

The strikes give an impetus to the effort to get labor from Porto Rico or the Philippines, particularly from the former place. We have expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to bring Spanish negroes here—people with all the vices and few of the virtues of their mixed ancestry—but better that than a reduction of sugar values and a decrease of island prosperity. Perhaps it will not be necessary to import many peons; a few thousand may serve to put the Japanese on their good behavior; but if not, and a complete substitution of peons is deemed necessary, there are enough of them available in Porto Rico to meet all the demands Hawaii could possibly make.

CALIFORNIA QUARANTINED.

As we anticipated, Governor Gage's assurance that there was no plague in San Francisco and no danger of any, got scant respect at Washington. Scarcely had his protest and appeal been received at the State Department than the Government issued an order vindictively Dr. Kinyoun and placing California under quarantine from the rest of the Union, inclusive, we presume, of Hawaii. Now all railway passengers, to get out of the State, must show a medical certificate.

We have here a good illustration of what comes of a concerted attempt on the part of the press and the mercantile community, to cover up the facts about an epidemic. From the first, several newspapers of San Francisco and the Chamber of Commerce there have denied the contemporaneous existence of the plague, though tardily admitting its previous activity. What was the result? Local authorities neglected to clean up foul places for fear of being denounced by the press as frauds and fakers, intent on scaring the people and hurting the town; vigilance was relaxed, Chinatown's quarantine was raised; the epidemic which should have been headed off, slowly spread; outside communities hearing that the press was trying to cover up a few cases imagined that all San Francisco was in danger of the black death and so sent a scare wave over the country; and now comes a climax which places California in a worse position than San Francisco itself would have been in if the latter had told the truth and gone instantly to work as Honolulu did, to rid itself of an unwelcome visitor.

Honesty is the best policy and the Coast metropolis is now finding it out. If San Francisco is wise it will borrow a leaf from the experience of Honolulu and go at the plague with every weapon which sanitary science has placed within its power. Chinatown should be cleansed and its underground burrows closed up; the scrubbing brush, the whitewash brush and the disinfectant should invade every tenement; backyards as well as streets should be looked after; rats should be killed and precautions taken against landing them from ships; stringent rules against Oriental foodstuffs should be enacted; a detention camp should be formed and the Chinatown residents put there while their homes are being renovated; the worst of the residential

shacks should be burned. If all this is done California may get rid of its incubus in a few weeks; if not there is no telling when the yellow flag may be hauled down.

News comes by the transport Albatross to the effect that at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, June 16th, two hours before the transport sailed from San Francisco, a dispatch was received from Washington stating that the remainder of the United States was quarantined against California on account of the plague in San Francisco.

Dewey to the people: Perhaps you were right to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down stairs?

As Exhibit A Class A of native Independents, Kaula really ought to have a niche in the Bishop Museum.

The Irving M. Scott boom for Vice-President was well-launched but there seems to be some trouble with its compound engines.

If the Chinese Emperor survives the present disturbances in Peking he will have the first streak of luck he has enjoyed for several years.

Only those who want more offices to control are sitting up nights trying to figure out some way to get municipal government before morning.

As Li Hung Chang is now in the far south of China and out of the Dowager's way, the chances are that the summer styles in yellow jackets and three-eyed peacock feathers will continue to interest him.

The newspaper generals in London are all against Roberts, whose victories are won in utter disregard of rules. He never does anything right. Various field officers who come out of the war with drooping plumes are also in a critical mood, but the whole "shooting match" of adversaries will hardly keep Roberts out of a Dukedom.

No one will miss it by laying away a few Hawaiian coins. They will be pleasant souvenirs in years to come and their scarcity after the bulk of the issue has been melted up, will give them a high price among numismatists. Unique and beautiful ornaments, especially cuff buttons, can be made of the smaller coinage.

The job of Secretary of the Republican Territorial Committee may be made to conserve harmony in the party or to promote discord, just as the Committee may decide. Any factional exponent would do the party harm; any straight Republican would be able to do it good. On these lines the choice ought to be an easy one.

Uncle Sam does not deliver letters that lack proper postage and collect for them at the end of the month. That old Hawaiian custom has been abolished. However, as most letters from the Mainland will have too much rather than too little postage after this, the new rule is not discouraging to the habit of keeping small change.

Hilo needs a National Guard organization and ought to have it. A hundred husky young fellows, well-drilled and armed with a Gatling gun at their command would have a soothing influence on the coolie agitators. It is not good policy to concentrate all the militia on this small island and leave the rest of the group without a home guard.

The Chicago Record says that a negro colony for Hawaii is being discussed in that city. We have no particulars about it, but as land has not been obtained for such a colony we assume that some railroad is trying to start such an "exodus movement" as that which took so many colored people from comfortable homes on the cotton belt a few years ago and landed them without resources on the plains of Kansas. The railroads made a good thing out of the scheme but the negroes were badly used.

The Taku forts, which may have been bombarded, are fairly good works of the old type, standing at the mouth of the river which provides a means of approach to Tientsin and Peking. They were captured years ago by the English and French and would have been required by the Japanese in the spring of 1895 if Li Hung Chang had not hasten-

ed to Japan to make a treaty of peace. Though somewhat, as a rule, out of touch with current events, the writer does not think he has any great trouble with these at Taku.

The Independent says its requests to Kaula are followed. "Mr. James K. Kaula says that he never said a word about the restoration of the monarchy while on the stump in the country districts. The Advertiser's special correspondent who travelled with Mr. Kaula says that the great Gladstonian statesman did talk restoration, and Mr. R. W. Wilcox, who had to listen to Kaula's speeches, makes the same assertion. There is a discrepancy somewhere, and we are willing to believe that Mr. Kaula didn't know what he was talking about, and under such circumstances we think the Aloha Aha Society should put him on the retired list and elect a new president and leader." Kaula is about as trustworthy as a witness as he is as a leader. What he needs most is the water cure.

From all accounts Kaula has been making a sorry spectacle of himself. The Independent suggests that to keep his spirits up he had put too many spirits down and the explanation may be true. Certainly no sober man could have declared that the next Legislature can restore the Queen and that the natives may now violate vested rights and refuse to pay taxes. Leaders like Kaula have got the natives into a great deal of trouble in the past and those who are foolish enough to follow him now will soon be up to their ears in quicksand.

Last night our native correspondent telephoned from Kaneohe that J. K. Kaula, the speaker who advised his drill shed hearers to "kill the snake," otherwise the missionary, had pledged himself in a speech at Laie to introduce a bill in the Legislature restoring the Queen to her throne. Mr. Kaula had a vague idea that a home rule bill such as Gladstone introduced for Ireland could be passed and this would permit the Queen to reign under the suzerainty authority of the United States.

It was with great difficulty, owing to lapses in the telephone, that these facts could be obtained, but our correspondent, Mr. Coelho, by repeating them in English and Hawaiian managed to make the story intelligible as to its main features but not as to details. A complete account of the meeting and the tour generally which we hope to have for Monday morning's paper will no doubt furnish some very amusing examples of demagoguery on the one hand and credulity on the other. In promising a restoration of the throne Mr. Kaula rather outdoes the carpet bag speaker who offered every freedman voter in the South forty acres and a mule, and proves himself an up-to-date politician of the General Coxey school.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Judge Hore of Wallua is in the city for a few days.

The W. G. Hall will leave for Kauai ports this afternoon.

Colonel Peter Lee is in the city on a brief visit from Hawaii.

T. C. Willis has returned to his home in Pahala, Kau, Hawaii.

Judge C. A. Galbraith is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel from Hilo.

H. M. Whitney has returned from his visit to Hilo and the Island of Hawaii.

Mrs. Samuel Parker returns to her home in Manoa next Tuesday on the Kilauea.

Mrs. Thomas J. Higgins, widow of the late T. J. Higgins, of Oahu, is registered at the Hawaiian Hotel.

Judge Perry, recently appointed to the Supreme bench of the Territory, has been somewhat ill for several days past.

Captain F. D. Walker expects to go to Vancouver on the Mowara, July 4th, to begin work on his fish guano enterprise.

"Klondike" Brown, the well known Hiloite, is in town, and is being chaperoned by his namesake, the local water-master.

Wallace R. Farrington is a candidate for Secretary of the Republican Territorial Committee. Willie Sims is said to have withdrawn.

The sum of \$116,000 has been secured by a. ex. Young for the new hospital for incurables, of which \$60,000 belongs to the endowment fund.

Among the notaries who have qualified under the Territorial law are the following: A. St. M. Mackintosh, J. M. Vivas, A. B. Wood and J. W. Short.

The members of the Republican Central Committee of the Fourth and Fifth districts are requested to meet in the Chamber of Commerce rooms this evening.

Those interested in the proposed Fourth of July yacht race are to meet at 12:30 today at the Pacific Cycle and Manufacturing Company, to discuss plans.

Ben Naphtaly has been appointed station agent at Oahu for the Hilo railroad. Naphtaly's many friends here and on the Mainland will be glad to hear of his activities.

The following arrived from Kauai ports on the Mikahala Saturday: C. W. Spitz, Wm. Thompson, W. Berlowitz, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, A. S. Wilcox, wife and family.

Among the Mauna Loa passengers for Maui and Hawaii yesterday were H. Morrison, Miss Greenwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Boyd, F. S. Dodge, Judge Kahauleio, Father Liebert and A. P. Bolter.

A new flowering tree is to be imported shortly by Prof. Koebke. It is known as Antheris Nobilis, and is indigenous to the East Indies. It grows high and has blossoms fifteen to eighteen inches in length.

W. E. Hobbs, one of the wireless telegraphy experts, said yesterday that it was expected that the first message to be sent by the new station at Hilo of next week. Communication will be established with Hawaii a week later.

The will of Kaulakaha has been refused probate by Judge Stanley on the ground that it was not drawn according to the statutes. The question will be appealed by the attorneys for the probate. Magdon & Lyle, C. F. Peterson represented the contestant of the will, a nephew of the deceased.

Governor Dole has not yet appointed a Treasurer for the Territory. F. J. Lowrey and T. F. Lansing were both offered the position. It is understood, and declined. The latest rumor is that George R. Carter, who is now away from the city, has been tendered the position.

The engagement of Dr. Arthur Hodgson of Honolulu to Miss Nora Keating of Toronto, Canada, is announced. Miss Keating arrived on the Marlborough with

"Who Gives to All Denies All."

This is as true of the spend-thrift of health as of the waster of money. Do not waste your health by allowing your blood to continue impure, but purify, vitalize and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Dyspepsia—"My husband doctors a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and the second cured him. It cured my sick headaches." Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Wilmington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-purifying and

Miss Whitney of this city, both having attended school at Wolfe Hall, Denver, Colorado, Miss Keating is visiting with Mrs. Fred Whitney.

The Kalili reservoir will be built by the Government, which will hire its labor by the day. The Diamond Head reservoir will be completed in the same manner. This was determined on yesterday by Governor Dole after Superintendent of Public Works McCall had reported that but one bid for the construction of the Kalili reservoir had been received, and that higher than the appropriation.

The commissions for all the deputy sheriffs for all the islands, captains, officers and patrolmen of the local mounted and foot police are now in the office of High Sheriff Brown, and lack only the affixing of the new Territorial seal to make them complete. Those for the other islands will be forwarded by the steamers leaving the early part of next week, while those intended for the local officers will be handed them at an early date.

HAWAII NEI.

When the last good-bye has been spoken,
And the eye been dried of its tears,
When the ship from the land is stealing,
With its freightage of hopes and fears—
The scent of the flowers comes drifting,
Holding the heart a-fast,
And the strains of "Aloha Oe"
Wake memories of the past.

In the rush of a Mainland city,
A face on the surging throng,
Or the spell of a blossom's fragrance,
Or the words of a plaintive song—
And the scenes that were loved are present,
As once on a tropic day,
And reborn the flowers and faces
And songs of Hawaii nei.

Wherever the foot may wander
In passage around the earth,
Wherever the ear be greeted
With music or song or mirth,
Wherever a gardener's income
Or a bright eye glads the way,
The heart will return to its old love—
Hawaii—Hawaii nei.

H. M. AYRES.

CAUGHT "SHOOTING CRAPS."

A dice game generally called "craps" in the States, but termed "7-11" in Honolulu and brought here by the colored soldiers of Uncle Sam a year or so ago, may be seen any morning, noon or evening along the waterfront. Crowds of native youths throw the fateful ivory dice with the experience of old-timers and risk their hard-earned coins with the carelessness of born gamblers. The police have broken up the games time and again but evidently to no purpose.

On Saturday morning the police swooped down on twenty-three youthful players, catching them in the midst of the excitement. Judge Wilcox took charge of them yesterday morning in his court and administered lessons to them which they will be long in forgetting. Thirteen were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, seven were fined four dollars each and three small boys were sent to the Reform school for a year. The police are bound to break up this gambling which seems to have taken a hold upon the Hawaiian boys.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.	For San Francisco.
CHINA JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 30
DORIC JULY 7	COPTIC JULY 10
NIPPON MARU JULY 17	AMERICA MARU JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 20	PEKING JULY 27
COPTIC AUG. 3	GABLIC AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU AUG. 10	HONGKONG MARU AUG. 11
PEKING AUG. 18	CHINA AUG. 21
GABLIC AUG. 28	
HONGKONG MARU SEPT. 5	

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AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right. ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilda's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LIN U.
Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Mauna, Kawaihae, Maui, Honolulu, Lahu, Honolulu and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.
McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Niihau, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupua, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers, and the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
New York Line.

Bark Footing Suey will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

August 1, 1900.

For freight apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.

Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

**Committee of Twenty-One With
George W. Smith Chairman--
Program Outlined.**

the most prominent features on account of the great number of people who are studying the new conditions. He said a great many of the new American citizens were not familiar with American history and characters. He exercises ought to be used to impart popular instruction for all classes.

his first offense and the sentence given him seems to have been unwarrantedly harsh.

changed during the interim and Judge Greene ought not to be offended at the result."

can life as abject subservency to parties. Political names blind us as completely as if bandages were about our eyes. We excuse the worst evils if they

ix boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

medical examiner: Thomas Liggett of Montreal, Can., Ed Danforth of San Francisco, and A. F. Leach of Columbus, trustees.

LITTLE BROWN MEN RUN UP AGAINST REAL THING AT OLAH

The Other Side Thought Clubs Were Trumps but Manager McStocker Shows Winning Hand.

JAPANESE TRY ROUGH TACTICS ON HAWAII

Interesting Budget of News From That Big Island.

(Special Correspondence.)
OLAHA PLANTATION, Hawaii, June 25.—While it may be that they are over confident, the management of OLAHA feel quite sanguine, if the utterances of those in charge are to be taken as the standard, that the labor crisis has passed as far as they are concerned, and that the work undertaken will be carried forward, as heretofore, without let or hindrance. The advertiser in its issue of the 15th inst. contained the only account published by the press of the policy of arbitration adopted by the representatives of the Japanese laborers on this island.

In pursuance of the plan agreed upon by the committee of the Council, consisting of President Minsch and Messrs. Sakamaki, Sato and Onomoe, visited every plantation on Hawaii and had long conferences with the managers and officials, and meetings with the employees. At OLAHA the committee were met by Manager McStocker and business at once proceeded. The committee, in answer to their question as to the policy he intended to adopt, were informed that he had decided that the contracts between the plantation and the laborers were as binding and effectual now, on both parties, as they had ever been and that he intended to stand on them. When made, those contracts were lawful in the countries where they were entered into, were especially recognized by those governments—Japan and Hawaii—and special laws and rules were made and passed by both on the subject matter. Japan insisted that the Japanese Immigration Society give a bond to the Government for the fulfillment of all its contracts with her subjects before they could emigrate, the society exacted bonds from the planters and also from the laborers themselves before they left Japan, and in the end all these acts were ratified by both nations and became a part of their respective laws. Mr. McStocker was advised, and was of the opinion, that the United States had not abrogated or nullified those contracts, but had simply struck out the penal clause.

He accepted the situation as far as he was concerned, and was ready, and intended, to perform his contract. If the laborers intended to violate theirs he could not prevent them, but would have his remedy against their bondsmen, as they would have against the directors of these whom he acted for.

The committee after this declaration of the managerial principles, asked permission to address the laborers and obtained it willingly. During the forenoon between the powers, the thousand and more laborers had gathered in their plantation villages, where the committee visited them and the conclusion of Mr. McStocker was laid before them and explained. At the conclusion of the meetings the committee had another conference with the manager and stated they would answer him in a few days. They said that they had indicated their intention of continuing in employment, but thought they would be allowed half an hour more time every day. Mr. McStocker answered that ten hours a day was the agreed working time and he saw no reason for the reduction asked, and could not grant it with justice to those for whom he acted. In reference to the taking of time for consideration, the 15th and 16th of June were holidays, but on the 15th he would expect every man at his post and would consider the absence as being announced their contracts. This was communicated to the laborers and there was nothing left but to await the coming of the fateful 15th. On that day the "Big Plantation" moved along as usual, and that's the situation at OLAHA now, with every prospect of continuance.
DAN D. PENN.

PUNA PLANTATION MEN THREATENING

Details of the Excitement at that Place Some Days Ago.

Japanese contract laborers on many of the plantations are taking advantage of the organic act which makes them free men. A number of the laborers for the OLAHA Sugar Company and the Waikeke Mill Company were taken to Puna last night, and on Saturday the Hawaiian men took a fling at freedom. On Monday the laborers at Amanu decided to "Hilo go" and they are here.

So far there has been no violence except on the Puna plantation. There the Japanese are acting like a lot of Indians and the end is not yet. On Thursday last the men called at the office of the manager in a body and demanded the return of their contracts and tax receipts. Manager Campbell informed them that this was impossible, as the contracts were the only guarantee the plantation has that the men would not run away, and if they did that these contracts provided that the immigration company would refund any money that the plantation might lose through the absence of any of them. There was a long parley and finally on Friday morning they started to run over the lands of the plantation and those adjoining. Henry Lyman complained to Manager Campbell that his laborers were raising the potato patch of an old native and had stolen a lot of the vegetables, and that they had also gone on the Lyman lands and stolen apples and raided the fishing rights. The

manager informed Mr. Lyman that he would have to seek assistance of the police department and if necessary make arrests. Lyman secured aid and went back to his lands and found five Japanese carrying fish and apples. They were told to get off the land but resisted the interference. One of the laborers carried a bamboo stick with a fish spear on the end, and this he began swinging in a threatening manner. One of the natives behind the Japanese and grabbed the stick and in the fight which followed the Japanese was cut on the ear.

The men then went to the plantation office and Mr. Campbell said they had better see the deputy sheriff. On his arrival, there was talk of arrests. The manager said the man who cut the laborer should be arrested, and Mr. Lyman said in that case the laborers should also be taken in charge. This was not satisfactory to the Japanese, for they wanted to take the native and treat him in their own way. A wrangle over this matter lasted for a time and then the men disappeared, returning again to the number of 200 and demanding their contracts. Mr. Campbell again declined but informed the men that from that day they would be paid \$15 per month. This did not satisfy them, as they had been informed by the representative of the immigration company that they would be

paid \$17 per month. They said that either the manager of the plantation or the representative of the immigration company had lied to them, and they would not return to work until they had a declaration to Honolulu to confer with the company. Manager Campbell said this was satisfactory, and for them to select their men. They demanded receipts for their delegates and the manager declined to surrender them unless they deposited \$5 for each man. Another wrangle followed and the men agreed to the plan, but when the number was counted it was found that the men had some to work after January 1st and the plantation had no tax receipts for them. This was not accepted by the Japanese, and the he was passed again and the men left for the camp, returning again in an hour armed with clubs and bones. In the meantime reinforcements had arrived and Deputy Sheriff Elders swore in several natives as deputies. Manager Campbell judged by the actions of the Japanese that they intended raiding the office and securing their contracts, and to prevent this the plantation hired three or four deputies manned at the office and prepared to resist any attack that might be made. The luma had pistols, but very little ammunition, and Deputy Elders carried an unloaded revolver. A run was made and Jack Sato and the second luma pulled their guns and fired in the air. Then the crowd dispersed and later on Manager Campbell sent to the camp and requested a delegation to meet him in the office. On their arrival he informed them that Jack Sato had been furnished with house water and medicine, but these accommodations were to be theirs only on condition of their going to work; if they were not going to work they must get off the plantation. The men then returned to their quarters.



F. B. McSTOCKER, MANAGER OF OLAHA PLANTATION.

Association met at Elmer's Hall on Thursday afternoon to consider the labor conditions and the advisability of conforming to the action of the Honolulu Planters' Association, which had decided to cancel all labor contracts at once and allow the laborers to go free. After some discussion this was thought to be the best course to pursue, and it was so enacted, and all the plantations on this side of the island will give their laborers carte blanche to go or stay, as they may see fit. The monthly remittance of \$25 to the immigration companies in Honolulu, as payment on money advanced by them for laborers' passage to this country, will be discontinued, except where the laborer desires it to be continued.

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TRouble WILL BE SETTLED.

There seem to have been some slight "scenings" at various times and places on this island during the past week, as well as on the other islands of the group, a state of affairs which was not considered at the period of transition from the old to the new political and industrial regime. On the whole, however, these troubles have for the most part settled themselves when the misunderstanding which occasioned them was corrected. In most cases the laborers, in order to secure their cancelled contracts previous to proceeding with their laborers caused a suspension of work, and wherever this was granted them, as at Waikeke, they settled down quietly to earn their bread "at the old stand" as the laborers, making no disturbance when they returned to work, were discharged by the plantation management.

The real leaders and directors of the Japanese everywhere are acting in a very different way, and will probably be able to guide their countrymen through this critical period to the satisfaction of all save the deliberate and malicious malcontents—Hilo Tribune.

PEOPLE WOULD BE RELEASED.

The Japanese on the plantations in this district are beginning to show their teeth and to the average citizen who has given the matter any consideration the probability is serious. Now that these laborers are free men, should they be released from the island? The people would have to throw up their hands for the want of proper means of restraint. The events at Puna and Waikeke during the past few days have been sufficient to indicate what may be expected at any time. It is to be hoped that the time may not arrive when it will be necessary to put an armed force in the field against the strikers, so long as they do not injure property or take life there will be no occasion for it, at the same time Captain Fetter and Lieutenant Horne should not delay organizing

body and march from the plantation. When near the mill they were met by Mr. Campbell, the head luma, and Henry Lyman, and an effort was made to turn them back. This was resisted and some of the Japanese seized the bridge on Chishiro's horse and kept it until the luma and Henry Lyman proceeded to the mill to meet the manager. It is believed there will be a general strike throughout the island.

For several months past the manager of Waikeke plantation has been preparing for trouble by engaging a number of day men, and when the contract men struck there were enough day men at work to keep the mill going for a short time, but not sufficient to provide cane to run it regularly.

At Papihau (Onomoe plantation) there has been no indication of trouble. The men started to work as usual Monday morning.

All the contract men of the Hilo Planters' Association stopped work Monday morning and demanded the return of their tax receipts and contracts. As the latter were held in duplicate by the company, also copy, containing an endorsement that the taxes had been paid, was returned to each laborer, and the men all returned to work after a rest of two hours. No further trouble is expected there—Hawaii Herald.

ANOTHER STRIKE.
The Japanese laborers at Honouliuli struck work on Saturday last and remained idle until Wednesday morning when they returned to work. The men have no complaint against the plantation but against the immigration company. A committee was appointed to visit Honolulu and confer with the agents and settle the differences. This committee will leave for the mainland tomorrow, in the meantime the laborers will remain at work—Hawaii Herald.

THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

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At Papihau (Onomoe plantation) there has been no indication of trouble. The men started to work as usual Monday morning.

All the contract men of the Hilo Planters' Association stopped work Monday morning and demanded the return of their tax receipts and contracts. As the latter were held in duplicate by the company, also copy, containing an endorsement that the taxes had been paid, was returned to each laborer, and the men all returned to work after a rest of two hours. No further trouble is expected there—Hawaii Herald.

ANOTHER STRIKE.
The Japanese laborers at Honouliuli struck work on Saturday last and remained idle until Wednesday morning when they returned to work. The men have no complaint against the plantation but against the immigration company. A committee was appointed to visit Honolulu and confer with the agents and settle the differences. This committee will leave for the mainland tomorrow, in the meantime the laborers will remain at work—Hawaii Herald.

THE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

The trustees of the Hawaiian Planters' Association met at Elmer's Hall on Thursday afternoon to consider the labor conditions and the advisability of conforming to the action of the Honolulu Planters' Association, which had decided to cancel all labor contracts at once and allow the laborers to go free. After some discussion this was thought to be the best course to pursue, and it was so enacted, and all the plantations on this side of the island will give their laborers carte blanche to go or stay, as they may see fit. The monthly remittance of \$25 to the immigration companies in Honolulu, as payment on money advanced by them for laborers' passage to this country, will be discontinued, except where the laborer desires it to be continued.

Manager McStocker of OLAHA has told the men who struck to take their contracts and get out, that he doesn't want them around, and will replace them at his own convenience with laborers of his own choosing. The Japs, several of whom are now in this city, are anxiously requesting to be allowed to leave the island. Their money has been left them—Hilo Tribune.

TRouble WILL BE SETTLED.

There seem to have been some slight "scenings" at various times and places on this island during the past week, as well as on the other islands of the group, a state of affairs which was not considered at the period of transition from the old to the new political and industrial regime. On the whole, however, these troubles have for the most part settled themselves when the misunderstanding which occasioned them was corrected. In most cases the laborers, in order to secure their cancelled contracts previous to proceeding with their laborers caused a suspension of work, and wherever this was granted them, as at Waikeke, they settled down quietly to earn their bread "at the old stand" as the laborers, making no disturbance when they returned to work, were discharged by the plantation management.

The real leaders and directors of the Japanese everywhere are acting in a very different way, and will probably be able to guide their countrymen through this critical period to the satisfaction of all save the deliberate and malicious malcontents—Hilo Tribune.

PEOPLE WOULD BE RELEASED.

The Japanese on the plantations in this district are beginning to show their teeth and to the average citizen who has given the matter any consideration the probability is serious. Now that these laborers are free men, should they be released from the island? The people would have to throw up their hands for the want of proper means of restraint. The events at Puna and Waikeke during the past few days have been sufficient to indicate what may be expected at any time. It is to be hoped that the time may not arrive when it will be necessary to put an armed force in the field against the strikers, so long as they do not injure property or take life there will be no occasion for it, at the same time Captain Fetter and Lieutenant Horne should not delay organizing

body and march from the plantation. When near the mill they were met by Mr. Campbell, the head luma, and Henry Lyman, and an effort was made to turn them back. This was resisted and some of the Japanese seized the bridge on Chishiro's horse and kept it until the luma and Henry Lyman proceeded to the mill to meet the manager. It is believed there will be a general strike throughout the island.

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ing their miller company—Hawaii Herald.

HILLO FOR HILLO.

A sufficient number of names for a company of the National Guard in 19th has been secured, and the petition with the names attached, is now in the hands of Governor Dole for signature. It is to be hoped that it will meet with a better fate than its predecessors, which have all suffered defeat without consideration in official proceedings. It seems likely that there will be more of less success for such an organization to show itself from time to time in the future upon this island, and while no serious disturbance is really apprehended, the presence of a body of men able and willing to uphold the laws and protect property, may prove the means of prevention which is better than the sound of arms—Hilo Tribune.

GALA DAY AT OIAA.

The Railroad Excursion Was More Than a Success.

(Special Correspondence.)

OLAHA PLANTATION, Hawaii, June 25.—The 15th of this month was a red-letter day in the lives of at least 200 children born on this island who never before saw a train of steam cars in action, and to whom the delight of the early morning ride from Hilo to OLAHA and return was a new and most interesting experience. Over 300 tickets were disposed of and the funds of the Foreign Church Sunday school benefited to an amount pleasing to the managers. The mill site of the "Big Plantation" was visited, but the chief pleasure was the charming ride through the dense forest, until then a stranger to the bilious laughter and chatter of amazed childhood. A number of OLAHA people joined the picnic and the quick transit of fifteen minutes for a distance which had heretofore taken two hours pleased and amazed them. Superintendent Lambert is regarded as a magician by the children, and business people are satisfied with the possibilities of the road.
DAN D. PENN.

McSTOCKER ON FARMS.

Says He Will Aid Americans to Settle on Hawaii.

(Special Correspondence.)

HILLO, Hawaii, June 25.—The purchase last month by F. B. McStocker of the Eagan tract of 21½ miles Volcano road has been the subject of much conjecture. The price paid was in the neighborhood of \$200,000, the purchase an individual one and that fact, in addition to the magnitude of the transaction, set all the guessers to work. The purchaser was in no way dissatisfied when asked about it, but said: "There has been a great deal of talk about there being no chance for Americans to acquire land or homes on any of the islands; that all the holdings were in the hands of a few, and that they were going to let them go. I know different. There is plenty of good land to be had, and a man who wants to work and wait the natural time for his crop can make a good living and a good home. But he must be a practical agriculturist, not a gentleman farmer, so this. Now the tract I have purchased contains 200 acres of the best arable land in the district, lies well, and is suitable either for cane, fruits or vegetables; is at an altitude of about 2,000 feet above the sea level, and the climate is medium all the year around. Now if any man has the capital, or can get it from any source, I am willing to let him have twenty acres on reasonable terms, he to enter into immediate possession and go to work. I will give him a reasonable number of years to pay the principal, and payable yearly, and give him a title in fee at any time he completes the transaction. I think that any intelligent husbandman can easily clear \$100 an acre on each crop in, say, about eighteen months. It was with this idea that I made the purchase, and I know what I mean. Now if there are none willing to try my plan I hate the land; it's worth the money I paid, and I'm satisfied with my bargain. That's all there is to say."
DAN D. PENN.

ITEMS FROM HILLO.

Personal Notes of Doings in the Hilo Metropolis.

The following notes are taken from the Hawaii Herald and the Hilo Tribune:

Mr. L. Moore and S. C. Irwin are visiting Honolulu.

Two daughters of Thomas Forbes returned home last night.

C. E. Eagan, owner of Loupe and Outcrop, came up to the Kilauea.

Mr. Dr. Campbell, who has been in Hilo for some time, is now in Honolulu.

Court Stenographer McMahon returned from Honolulu by the Kilauea.

C. Kater and Theo. Wolf, commercial men of Honolulu, are in the city.

A notice of probate in the case of J. H. Higgins estate appears in this issue.

Health Officer Metz is confined to his room suffering from blood poisoning.

The Amy Turner and Roderick Dhu will probably arrive at Hilo next week.

Wall, Nichols Co. have added twenty-eight feet to their store on Waikeke street.

Mr. A. Andrews, sheriff of Hawaii, has a notice regarding quarantining vessels, in this issue.

J. W. Young arrived last night and will take a position with the Puna Sugar Company.

There were no race horses on the Kilauea last night. Some are expected next week.

It is said that all the berths on the Kilauea and Claudine have been engaged for the excursion on July 4th.

George A. Oskway, the well-known furniture man of Honolulu, was a passenger by the steamer last night.

Miss Julia Broderick was among the passengers for the Coast by the Falls of Clyde.

Harry Ryeroff, at the Hilo Hospital, is rapidly recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Cargill and Mr. Gehr will soon make a trip through Kohala on a combined pleasure and railroad business trip.

Dr. Wall of Honolulu has been spending a few days in Hilo awaiting the departure of the Kilauea for Honolulu. He left yesterday.

C. H. Brown announces the arrival in his family of a young lady guest, who is in the "heavyweight" class, viz., 19½ pounds, "just as she is."

A few of us have not gotten any of the official rose apples yet, but we all expect an appointment to do something for the State, if it is nothing more than breaking rocks.

C. H. Brown has secured the names of many prominent Hiloites to his petition for appointment as deputy marshal for the island, and left yesterday for Honolulu with the same.

Chas. Eagan's Loupe has had a bad time of it since landing in Hilo, in spite of the good care given it by Dr. Ryeroff. The pacer seems to be suffering from asthma and a general affection of the bronchial tube.

Delegates to the Republican Territorial

The Grip

In that tickling cough of yours there lurks a sneezing tiger! It's ready to spring just the moment you're off your guard. Damp feet, a little more exposure, moist air, or some little change, and you are down with pneumonia. Take no chances with such a dangerous foe.

You may not have the Grip hard, but there is always danger of pneumonia.

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality. As poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is the great preventive of serious lung disease. It's a prompt and certain cure for the Grip. Your hacking cough stops at once, the soreness in your chest passes away. Your escape from pneumonia is complete.

In Large and Small Bottles.

A cure is hastened by using over the chest one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

Married Folks

If you have not already done so, why not let us figure to fit your house complete with awnings. If you know what a saving there is in your carpets, curtains and tapestry, you would not be without them a single season. They pay for themselves in a very short time.

Speaking of your inside furnishings, they can be made to look like new—a few dollars invested in re-upholstering furniture before it is too late may save you three times that amount later.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALER.

NO MORE LABORERS

Japanese Coolies Can-
not Come Here.

THE CHINESE REFORMERS

Kang Yu Wei Denounced as a Hater
of Christians and a Leader
of Cranks.

HONGKONG, June 1.—The Japanese government has instructed the local governments not to give passports for laborers going to Hawaii under any circumstances till further notice. The immigration question as regards Hawaii requires (a Japanese paper remarks) the consideration of the Japanese authorities prior to the new Hawaiian bill coming into operation. The Japanese immigration companies are making urgent complaints over the instruction.

Japanese in China.

It is stated by the Japanese paper Chino that Baron Kodama, Governor General of Formosa, and Mr. Goto, Chief of the Civil Government Department, have interested themselves greatly in the problem of spreading Japanese influence in Fuhkien. By giving substantial aid to schools, fostering the establishment of a newspaper, promoting the organization of a sericulture station and encouraging navigation, they have succeeded in winning much public approval, so that the people of Fuhkien have come to regard Japan as a most desirable neighbor, and are showing a disposition to take her for a model in everything. There are traces of the enthusiastic penman in this paragraph, says the Japan Mail, but we may assume that it contains some grains of truth. And yet a writer in Harper's Weekly, in an article entitled "Japan's Failure in Korea," hints that Fuhkien should ultimately, in event of China's break-up, fall to the United States, as Japan has shown her incompetence to govern such a province.

Cruelties in Court.

On the 15th ult. four or five foreign gentlemen went into Canton with a guide to see the different places of interest; and at last when they visited the Nam Hoi Magistrate's Court one of them turned pale and fainted, partly at the sight of the prisoners, and partly at the sight of the magistrate, who was sitting in a high-backed chair, and the ill-smelling crowd in the close room. The yamen runners and the usher quickly rendered their assistance, one procuring water, another tea, and another blowing a medicinal powder up his nose, and in a minute or two he recovered and all went away in chairs to Shameen. A person of delicate and sensitive feelings should not run the risk of seeing spectacles.

Siberian Gold Fields.

The auriferous veins, rumored for more than two centuries to exist in Siberia, seem at last to have been found. At least the Tagelblatt hears from St. Petersburg that the Englishmen who were authorized to prospect for gold near the eastern coast of Siberia, on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, have discovered immensely rich strata, described as a second Klondike. Colonel Osborne is said to have gone to St. Petersburg to ask for a concession for exploiting the gold field. The Russian government, however, seems disinclined to grant any concessions to foreigners.

A Paper for Women.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Nagasaki Press announces that on the 10th inst. there was to appear in Tokyo a weekly paper entitled the Fuyo Shinbun (woman's paper), under the auspices of well known society men and women. The prospectus, just issued, says that the paper will be devoted to the promotion of interests affecting the fair sex in Japan, and will also conduct warfare against social abuses, to which no quarter will be given. Editor, reporters and other members of the staff will consist of women.

Notes From Nankin.

The Nanking correspondent of the North China Daily News reports the return to his duties there of the old Viceroy, Liu Kun-yi, who had surrendered his official seals, but has now taken them back. He also notes that some Japanese have established themselves near the "rum tower," Nanking, and have opened a school for the study of languages. When the school is in full running order some two hundred Japanese are expected to be in attendance. They are to study Chinese, while Chinese students are to receive instruction in other branches.

The Reformers in China.

The Hongkong Daily Press publishes the following letter:
Sir:—In last night's China Mail there appears a letter signed Wei Hoo Sin. Do Kang Yu Wei and his fanatical followers mean it, or has a joke been perpetrated by the mercenary who wrote the letter? The writer has the audacity to sign himself "a Protestant." This is a nice way to whitewash Kang Yu Wei and his men, but any sensible man easily sees through the false veil. It is well known that Kang Yu Wei and his men are dead against Christianity and Christians, as the movement in favor of Confucius and Confucianism in China, Japan, America, and the other settlements conclusively proves. Kang has been trying to ape Mahomet, but has failed miserably. But Kang Yu Wei is such a man that some day, to suit his own ends, he will declare himself a staunch supporter of Christianity! The man has no fixed policy, and resembles a piece of wood floating on the vast ocean.

Further comment would be superfluous. Kang Yu Wei has still a host of cranks admiring abroad, and these, poor souls, are influenced by the newspaper reports of his faithful "canine" pupils and followers. This man is taking advantage of the ignorance of the masses in China, and dares to juggle with the 400,000,000 of the empire as if they were innocent babes.

The general impression of Europeans abroad is that there is only one Reform Movement in China, and that the leader is Kang Yu Wei. This is erroneous, as there are two parties, the "First Reform Party," organized and directed by

able and enlightened Western Chinese, and the "Yu Wang" (the Prince) the Emperor's Reform Party, organized and led by that halfhearted and quiescent fanatic, Kang Yu Wei, and his cronies. The aims of these two parties are diametrically antagonistic, as the "First Reform Party" is revolutionary, whereas the other is in favor of supporting the despotic Manchus.

Thinking you for the insertion of this in your valuable paper. Yours truly,
LIGHT.

NECESSITY OF SESSION

Reasons for Summoning Legislature.

OPINION OF W. O. SMITH

Speedy Action On Several Matters Urged by Former Attorney-General.

It has been a much debated question among the politicians and statesmen of the Islands whether or not it is advisable for Governor Dole to call a special session of the Legislature just at this juncture. There are many matters upon which legislative action is necessary just at the present time, and which are pointed out as sufficient in themselves to justify the summoning of a special session. Among these are the arbitrament of claims for losses in the sanitary fires in Honolulu and the establishment of new fire limits in Chinatown. These matters, it is said, need legislative action at once, and to wait until the next regular session of the Legislature might mean irrevocable loss to private parties and to the people at large.

W. O. Smith, ex-Attorney General of Hawaii, and one of the most capable and far-seeing statesmen in the Islands, was asked yesterday for a statement of his views on the question.

"For the reasons already discussed, would not the public favor a special session of the Legislature, if there was assurance that the body to be elected would be wise, and attend to necessary business and adjourn?" Does not the real objection lie in the fact of the fear that unwise and undesirable men will compose the new Legislature, and they may do unwisely things?"

"If this is to be the result of a special election, why will not the same result follow the regular election to be held in November, unless conditions are changed?"

"The native Hawaiians are to follow unsafe leaders and elect dangerous men, may it not be better for the community of these Islands to know this before the time for the regular election, which is to hold for two years? And may it not be better for Congress to know it?"

"It is hard to believe that the natives will be so foolish as some people seem to think. But the point is, may it not be better for the result to be known before the regular election?"

"If the danger to be apprehended is from the trial which the natives Hawaiians are to make of a Legislature wholly of their own, may it not be better for the experiment to be tried with a Legislature to remain in power only three months than with one to hold for two years?"

"We are confronted with a condition and must face it. I believe in the end the native Hawaiian vote will prove to be conservative and comparatively safe. But experiments will be made, and they might as well be met."

ALL QUIET ON KAUAI.

The labor difficulties with the Japanese of the Island of Kauai are over and all of the Japanese on the various plantations have returned to their work and are seemingly content with things as they are.

Miki Saito, the Japanese consul at Honolulu, went over to Kauai last week to consult with his countrymen and endeavor to set them right on the legal points involved in the difficulties, but he found on his arrival that all was quiet and that there had been no serious troubles with the Japanese for some days. He will remain on Kauai for some days and will visit all of the plantations where Japanese are employed and talk with the laborers concerning their contracts and their obligations to their employers.

The clause in the contracts of Japanese laborers whereby the plantation managers agree to pay to the emigration companies the sum of \$2 or \$2.50 per month out of the wages of each laborer went out of effect with the incoming of American law, it is claimed, and now it is reported the plantations will pay the money to the Japanese or retain it to be paid when the contracts expire, as the laborer himself chooses.

FOR FIFTY TIMES ITS PRICE.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. Wilson, Liveryman, Burgettstown, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

THE BRITON AND BOER

More Fighting Looked
For Soon.

CAVALRY AFTER BURGHERS

Hunter Takes Klerksdorp From Young
Cronje—Biden-Powell is Pro-
moted to Lieut.-General.

LONDON, June 15, 4 a. m.—Lord Roberts' dispatches leave affairs east of Pretoria with the Boers withdrawn to new positions Tuesday. News of fresh fighting is expected at the War Office, but none came last night.

General Buller's patrol had a skirmish with Boer pickets again Wednesday. Some wonder is expressed here as to what he is doing with three divisions. It is assumed by some that General Buller will move into Orange River Colony and co-operate with Lord Methuen and General Buller in backing President Steyn and his 7,000 or 8,000 followers. Part of Christian Botha's force has halted at Paardekop, eighteen miles north-west of Volksrust. Boer parties are still near Volksrust and are occasionally upon the British pickets.

A dispatch from Lourenco Marques, dated yesterday, says: "Persons have arrived here who have seen the preparations of the Boers and learned that they will retire when forced through the Lydenburg district into the Zoutpansberg region, adjoining Rhodesia and Gazaland."

The Daily Mail has a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Wednesday, saying: "General Dewet's attack on the railway was made after he had succeeded in burning General Methuen from where he had destroyed the line. He cleverly seized it north of Kroonstad, blew up the bridge and destroyed a long section of the line with dynamite."

Major General Baden-Powell has been appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Times says: "It appears that Steyn and not Kruger is now the stumbling block in the way of the surrender of the burghers. Shortly after the British entry into Pretoria Kruger proposed to reopen the peace negotiations. Mr. Steyn, bearing in mind that his former advice was scouted, demurred to this and pointed out that according to the treaty between the republics neither could conclude peace without the other. Kruger, equally unwilling to incur the charge of a breach of faith, had to continue the war."

"Nothing further is known regarding the rumored peace negotiations, but it is a matter of notoriety that Kruger favors peace on almost any terms, but dislikes personally to take an initiative that would involve unconditional surrender."

Ninety-seven burghers out of 200 in one commando have returned to their homes.

Hunter Takes Klerksdorp.

LONDON, June 15, 11:05 a. m.—The War Office issues the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

PRETORIA PRESIDENCY, June 14, 10:40 p. m.—Klerksdorp surrendered on June 14 to an armed party sent on by Hunter. Kitchener reports that the Boers attacked a construction train early this morning north of Rhenoster river. He sent out mounted troops and drove off the enemy before they could do much damage. One man was killed and eleven wounded, including two officers.

A messenger from Klerksdorp reports that Cronje, who commanded there, determined to surrender as soon as he knew for certain that Pretoria was in our possession. His example has been copied by many in the neighborhood. The court house is now said to be full of arms.

FILIPPINOS SURRENDER.

General and a Hundred Armed Men Make Submission.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—An important capture of Filipino insurgents was reported to the War Department this morning by General MacArthur in the following cablegram:
"General Macabulos, with eight officers, 124 enlisted men and 124 rifle, 8, surrendered to Colonel E. H. Liscum of Ninth Infantry at Tarlac this morning. Macabulos is the most important insurgent leader left in Tarlac and Pangasinan."
MACARTHUR.

Vice Presidential Aspirants.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—The vice-presidential situation is this: Hanna says nothing; Platt talks of Odell of New York; Dooliver of Iowa is strong; Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of New York has no backing from the Republican managers. Long is in the field with the tacit consent of the President. Allison still declines. Bartlett Tripp disputes Pacific Coast favor with I. M. Scott.

To Establish a Hawaiian Colony.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The Record says: Chicago's colored population is deeply interested in a plan to establish a colony in Hawaii.

WORK OF CENSUS TAKERS.

Task of Counting Hawaii's Population Nearly Completed.

The work of closing up the census of Honolulu goes on apace and in a few more days will be finished and the work of tabulating will begin.

In order that no one may be omitted from the lists the census enumerators will be glad to have any one whom the district enumerators have missed call at the office of the bureau in the Judiciary building or notify that office on the telephone, number 451.

The census is believed to be the most complete that has ever been taken on the Islands, for enumerators have been unusually careful and painstaking in their tasks and have acquired much valuable information about nearly every man, woman and child in the entire group.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and
Internal Treatment



Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened surface, CUTICURA GENTLE, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itching, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney. N. Z. W. & A. Brown, Ltd., London. U. S. A. — "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.



W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

Honolulu Stock Yards Co. LIMITED.

Commission Merchants

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.
Harness, Vehicles, Etc.
Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H I

Hose

Another shipment of our Dolphin 5-ply Hose has just come to hand. No Hose ever brought to be Islands that comes up to it. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every length.

Sprinklers go with Hose, and they are needed these hot, dry days. We have them all the way from 75c. to \$5.50. If you have to store up water to use with the Hose and Sprinkler, don't forget that we sell the Patent Non-shrinking Redwood Tank, the only reliable Tank made.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. E. HACKETT, Vice President.
E. S. HILL, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

RD. W. AYERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £2,275,000.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and in Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company
and reserve, reinsurance 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance
companies 35,800,000
Total reinsurance 44,650,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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